



Fall 2008

## International & Comparative Law Perspectives: Fall 2008

Int'l & Comp. Law Program  
*George Washington University*

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INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW  
**PERSPECTIVES**

NEWS AND CURRENT ISSUES



[ P E R S P E C T I V E S ]

# RESPECTING THE LAW IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Looking back, there was rarely, if ever, a period of such rapid global change as the 20th century. From its beginning, the telegraph and telephone, followed by radio, aviation, and television, made it possible to communicate and travel rapidly across borders. Much of the resulting international regulation we take for granted today.



*On April 4, 2008, Professor Dinah Shelton delivered the inaugural lecture as the first holder of the Law School's Manatt/Ahn Chair of International Law. The chair was established by Charles T. Manatt (J.D. '62), former U.S. ambassador to the Dominican Republic, and Jane Weatherly (J.D. '99), who made a generous gift from the estate of her late mother, Jin-Hyun Weatherly Ahn (M.B.A. '81), a former trustee of the University. We are pleased to share excerpts from Shelton's presentation.*

PROFESSOR DINAH L. SHELTON AND AMBASSADOR CHARLES T. MANATT

We are accustomed to being able to pick up the telephone and directly call almost any place in the world or fly from one country to another with, as the pilots always remind us, "a choice of many airlines" often registered in different countries.

The international legal system has necessarily changed when presented with each challenge or opportunity. The

first decades of the United Nations system and regional organizations like the Council of Europe, Organization of American States, and European Union were largely devoted to elaborating and giving effect to fundamental new principles in the aftermath of World War II. Among these, self-determination and human rights became, in the words of John

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★ ★ ★

FALL 2008

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[ V I E W P O I N T ]

**W**ELCOME TO GW Law's International and Comparative Law Program's *Perspectives* newsletter, designed to introduce you to and inform you about our community of leaders.

In this first issue we cover matters of substance as reflected in the excerpt from Professor Dinah Shelton's inaugural Manatt/Ahn lecture, which focused on the obligation to follow international law. We share what is new at the Law School, introducing our new colleague, Professor Francesca Bignami, a specialist in the law of the European Union, and



ASSOC. DEAN SUSAN KARAMANIAN

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Humphrey, the “golden threads” running through the UN Charter.

To illustrate how revolutionary this concept was, it is useful to go back to Lord Noel Baker’s experience at the Paris Peace Conference after World War I.

The Japanese delegation proposed a single clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations supporting the principle of racial equality. Woodrow Wilson was absolutely opposed. In response, the NAACP pointedly asked him, “Mr. President, why not make America safe for democracy?” The British foreign secretary said he simply did not believe that all men were created equal and most certainly “not that a man in Central Africa was created equal to a European.” The Australian prime minister said his country was dedicated to white Australia and that if a racial equality provision were inserted in the Covenant, his country would refuse to join the League of Nations. When the Japanese delegation, supported by the Chinese and Latin American countries, insisted on a vote, the result was eleven in favor of the provision and six opposed. Chairing the meeting, President Wilson, fearing that the U.S. Senate would never ratify a treaty with an article setting forth racial equality, suddenly declared that the proposed had failed because it had not secured unanimity. There was no such rule, and Wilson was ultimately forced to admit the fact. But, he said, the principle was too important to be decided on mere majority rule and it would not be included.

Outside the conference, the public was paying attention. Demonstrations and riots erupted in many cities, along with lynchings, burnings, and

what some in Washington, D.C., described as a short-lived “race war.” The lesson that leading governments did not care about so-called “inferior” peoples, together with the then-unquestioned international legal doctrine that how a state

it was brought home on September 11, 2001.

The test of the rule of law does not come in ordinary times. As Louis Henkin famously said, most nations obey most international law most of the time. They do it every time an airplane

of state is received within another state. The question is how well the law is enforced when it is inconvenient, costly, or society is under threat.

Most nations’ records are not good in this regard, and it is critical to recognize that the failure is usually of law generally, not just international law. Constitutions are suspended or given restricted application, dissidents are exiled or made to disappear, and disfavored minorities are harassed or killed. It is perhaps demanding too much to expect international law to be respected by those who willfully disregard their own national laws and constitutional limitations and those who fail to distinguish threats to their political survival from threats to the national security. Claims that a head of state or government is above the law generally do not stop at international law but demand unlimited executive powers

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## “NO COUNTRY IS CAPABLE OF DEFENDING ITSELF AND ENSURING THE WELFARE OF ITS CITIZENS WITHOUT INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THE RULE OF LAW.”

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treated its own nationals was solely a matter of domestic concern was not lost on those who shortly thereafter took power in Germany, Italy, and Japan, with horrific consequences.

The reality is that no country is capable of defending itself and ensuring the welfare of its citizens without international cooperation and the rule of law. In 1946, Hersch Lauterpacht, looking back at the work of one of the founders of international law, Hugo Grotius, commented that even in the 17th century Grotius opined that “the impact of economic interdependence or of military security [is such] that there is no state so powerful that it can dispense with the help of others.” Today, if the United States wants the cooperation of states to combat drug trafficking, it must bargain on other issues such as global climate change and agricultural subsidies. If it wants a missile defense system in Eastern Europe, it must cease creating secret prisons and kidnapping for rendition the nationals from those states. The web of global interrelationships is a fact known to all heads of state and government; if not earlier, then certainly

flies from one country to another, every time the postal service delivers a letter with a foreign stamp on it, every time a foreign ship docks and its cargo is unloaded, every time a foreign film is distributed and shown, every time a diplomat or head



## IN PRINT

NEW JOURNAL: *INTERNATIONAL LAW IN DOMESTIC COURTS*

GW Law recently helped launch with Oxford University Press *International Law in Domestic Courts (ILDC)*. The journal, an online subscription service, reproduces and provides commentary on judicial decisions involving

international law issues from around the world. Rapporteurs identify and propose the cases, then write scholarly commentaries (akin to case notes) on the cases accepted for inclusion in the database. The Law School is the exclusive rapporteur for the United States, joining more than 70 rapporteurs from other countries. *ILDC* includes cases concerning international business law, family law, privileges and immunities, treaty law, environmental law, criminal law, foreign investment, human rights, humanitarian law, and all other subject areas of international law. ★



unrestrained by the legislature, the judiciary, or for that matter, conscience or morality.

Respect for the rule of law and political courage are necessary not only to resist the temptations of expanding power, but also to resist public calls for action and demands for retaliatory measures when lives have been taken and enemies fail to respect basic norms of conduct. The U.S. Civil War was a time of enormous bitterness and hostility, sometimes fanned by the press, and there were indeed failures of law, but also examples of where it held despite public pressure. When reports of the conditions suffered by Union prisoners in Andersonville were widely reported, the Chicago Board of Trade sent a letter to President Lincoln urging that the federal government set aside an equal number of Confederate prisoners and subject them to the same treatment, ensuring that they would die; the Chicagoans called for “retaliatory measures as a matter of necessity.” Instead, on April 24, 1863, Lincoln approved General Orders No. 100, today known as the Lieber Code, the first modern codification of the laws of war. Article 16 said “Military necessity does not admit of cruelty—that is, the infliction of suffering for the sake of suffering or for revenge, nor of maiming or wounding except in fight, nor of torture to extort confessions.” The Lieber Code migrated to Europe, leading to the first Geneva conferences and conventions, emerging into international treaties and customary norms that are binding on all nations.

There are several ways in which the international rule of law can be enhanced, most importantly by enforcing the domestic rule of law. Building

strong, independent, and competent judiciaries in each state, through programs like the ABA’s Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative, is critical. Excessive claims of executive power should be challenged and resisted by legislatures and the public. When the domestic system fails to adhere to international law, there should be access to international tribunals and courts—let those directly affected invoke the law that now protects them in theory. While lawyers must not have the arrogance of thinking that they can solve every societal problem domestically, much less globally, they should also not settle for too little. There are great legal minds in the world, each of whom can place his or her stone, statue, or window in the cathedral being built. In conclusion, as Margaret Mead said: “Do not make the mistake of thinking that concerned people cannot change the world; it is the only thing that ever has.” ★

#### [ VIEWPOINT ]

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focusing on one of our new visiting scholars, Ronald J. Bettauer, the former deputy legal advisor at the U.S. Department of State. We provide insight into our history with profiles of two notable alumni, Belva Lockwood and Stanimir Alexandrov. We also cover current and upcoming news about events, faculty, students, and alumni.

We hope you enjoy learning about our dynamic program, which is notable both for its breadth and enormous depth. ★

Susan L. Karamanian,  
Associate Dean for International and  
Comparative Legal Studies

## { WHAT’S NEW }

### FRANCESCA BIGNAMI JOINS THE GW LAW FACULTY

We are pleased to welcome Professor Francesca Bignami, a noted scholar of the law of the European Union and of



FRANCESCA BIGNAMI

comparative public law, to the GW Law faculty. Bignami comes from Duke University School of Law, where she was on the faculty since 2000. She also served as the director of Duke’s Center for European Studies.

Bignami brings substantial expertise in an expanding area of the law that is increasingly important to U.S. lawyers as they deal with European clients and to clients that conduct business in Europe. The European Union

has multiple levels of governance, including the individual member states, and the system is still in its formative stages. These factors, along with the complexity of regulation in the EU in particular, make the field ripe for creative scholarship, which has been a defining feature of Bignami’s work. They also enable her to focus on public law principles, mainly in constitutional and administrative law, and to do so from a comparative perspective.

Bignami’s writings are in areas such as comparative privacy law, comparative administrative law, and rights and accountability in global governance. She is currently working on a book-length study of cross-national differences in the administrative state and the impact of globalization on national regulatory styles, as well as a casebook on EU Law. In addition to scholarship and teaching, Bignami stays busy in the professional world. She is chair of the Rulemaking Advisory Group of the ABA Project on EU Administrative Law and a member of the academic advisory board of the Electronic Privacy Information Center.

Bignami was a visiting professor and John Harvey Gregory Lecturer on World Organization at Harvard Law School. She has taught at the European University Institute of Florence (Academy of European Law), at the Boston College Law School, in the master’s program on public administration at the University of Rome “La Sapienza,” and at the Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali in Rome. She was a visiting fellow at the Center for European Studies at Harvard University and at the Jean Monnet Center at New York University School of Law. Bignami’s research has been

*continued on page 8*

# { PROFILES }

## STANIMIR A. ALEXANDROV (LL.M. '92; S.J.D. '94)

*Partner, Sidley Austin LLP*

Stanimir Alexandrov is recognized by *Chambers* and other legal publications as a leading lawyer in international dispute resolution. His path to partnership at Sidley Austin was a nontraditional one, and it is his journey and the variety of important skills he acquired on the way that make him uniquely equipped to handle a sophisticated international legal practice.

Born in Bulgaria, Alexandrov earned his law degree at the prestigious Moscow Institute of International Relations. As a student there in the late 1970s, he studied law under traditional Communist principles. He also became well-versed in the economic principles of the then-Soviet Union and Eastern

Bloc nations. As the courses in Moscow also covered international relations, Alexandrov pursued his interests in foreign affairs and diplomacy while studying law. His education in Moscow led to a career in Bulgaria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in which he rose to the rank of vice minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. His Ministry work included managing Bulgaria's relations with the European Union, the United Nations, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and NATO. Besides his native language Bulgarian, he is fluent in English, Russian, French, and Spanish.

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Alexandrov was posted to Washington as deputy chief of mission at the Embassy of Bulgaria. He heard that Professor Louis B. Sohn, a luminary in international law, was teaching at GW Law and convinced Sohn and then-director of GW Law's international graduate program, Thomas Buergenthal (now a judge on the International Court of Justice), to give him permission to sit in Sohn's class. Alexandrov subsequently enrolled in the Law School's LL.M. program and, while working full-time at the embassy, completed his degree. Sohn was so impressed with Alexandrov's master's thesis that he encouraged him to pursue the S.J.D. degree. Sohn's plan presented a problem, as Alexandrov was due to return to Bulgaria for another assignment within a year, and in the interim, he would be working full time and raising a family. Sohn was adamant, saying, "Well, you are going to have to

complete your doctoral dissertation before you leave," and Alexandrov rose to the occasion. Kluwer later published this work as a book titled *Self-Defense Against the Use of Force in International Law*.

Alexandrov returned to Bulgaria and served as a deputy foreign minister. He resigned in 1995 and returned to Washington to become a foreign counsel at Powell Goldstein, which had a substantial international trade law practice. His language and negotiating skills, in addition to his knowledge of international law and his ability to work in an international environment, proved essential to the group as they represented governments in the World Trade Organization



STANIMIR ALEXANDROV

and private parties and governments in international arbitrations. In 2002, many members of the group, including Alexandrov, moved to Sidley Austin. He

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INTERNATIONAL AND  
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"IT NEVER OCCURRED TO ME THAT ONE CAN ACTUALLY PRACTICE PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW UNTIL, AS A PRACTICING LAWYER, I GOT INVOLVED IN THE EARLY 1990S IN INVESTOR-STATE ARBITRATIONS AND WTO DISPUTES. THIS IS A FASCINATING AREA WHERE ONE INTERPRETS TREATIES AND RELIES ON CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW TO RESOLVE BUSINESS DISPUTES WITH DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE ECONOMIC IMPACT. THIS PRACTICE HAS GROWN DRAMATICALLY OVER THE YEARS AND HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW BY RAISING A NUMBER OF COMPLEX AND INTERESTING ISSUES."

STANIMIR ALEXANDROV

started at Sidley as a partner, no doubt because of his work in some of the leading investor-state arbitrations that have helped shape investment law as well as his success in international commercial arbitrations.

Not one to stay away from the academy, Alexandrov regularly teaches two courses a year at GW Law. How he manages the teaching on top of his heavy case load at the firm amazes his students, who flock to his Foreign Direct Investment course in particular to learn from one of the best in an increasingly important field. Former student Brad Bigos (LL.M. '07), who now works at the World Bank, praises Alexandrov's "rare mixture of academic knowledge, the first-hand experience of a seasoned practitioner, the incisive mind of an exceptional advocate,

and a witty sense of humor."

For Alexandrov, his legal practice enables him to take advantage of his training in public international law, which he had previously thought "was the exclusive domain of government lawyers and law professors." In recent years, he has become even more instrumental in shaping the emerging body of international investment law through his involvement as an expert witness on treaty interpretation and his appointment to the Panel of Arbitrators and Panel of Conciliators of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.

We are immensely proud of Stanimir and all that he has accomplished as he carries on the GW Law tradition of professional excellence in international law. ★

## [ HONORS AND AWARDS ]

- Lobingier Professor Emeritus Thomas Buergenthal, judge of the International Court of Justice, is the co-recipient of the 2008 Gruber Foundation International Justice Prize. He will share the \$500,000 award with Jerome J. Shestack.
- Keith W. Diener (LL.M. '07) is the recipient of the 2007 Clive M. Schmitthoff Essay Competition for his LL.M. thesis, "The Recoverability of Attorneys' Fees under CISG Article 74: A Critique of the Case Law and Commentary with an Interpretation of Article 74." Professor Steve Charnovitz supervised Diener in his work on the thesis.
- Daniel Fromm (J.D. '08) is a trainee at the International Court of Justice in The Hague under the Law School's ICJ Fellows Program.
- GW Law's 2008 Jessup International Moot Court Team won first and third place in the Scribes Brief Writing Competition. The team was composed of 2008 J.D. graduates Aaron Wredberg, Heather Bloom, Erin Culbertson, and Jesse Okiror. The competition reviews the best briefs in national competitions and selects the best of the best based on "criteria such as style, readability, argument structure, citation format, and question framing."
- Kao Su-Po (LL.M. '94, SJD '98) was appointed minister of Mongolian and Tibetan affairs by President Ma Ying-jeou of Taiwan.
- Professor Ralph Steinhardt received GW Law's Outstanding Faculty Award at this year's Law School diploma ceremony. He was also named a senior fellow at Yale Law School for spring 2008, where he presented "Corporate Complicity and the Alien Tort Statute." ★

## [ WHAT'S NEW ]

### FORMER SENIOR STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL IS VISITING SCHOLAR



RON BETTAUER

Ron Bettauer joins GW's visiting scholars program after nearly 38 years in the Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State. There, Bettauer held numerous positions, including deputy legal adviser. He worked on major international legal matters affecting the United States, including Iraq Gulf War Claims, investor-state arbitrations, Iran-United States claims, and the Oil Platforms case before the International Court of Justice.

Since arriving at the Law School, Bettauer has continued his work on high-profile international issues. In June 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon appointed Bettauer to the three-member board of the United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In this position, Bettauer will help manage the Register, which the UN General Assembly mandated after the ICJ's advisory opinion in the Israeli Wall case. The Register will establish standards and procedures for individuals and legal entities to record claims for damage resulting from the construction of the barrier.

Bettauer also has taken the lead in a new joint task force on treaties established by the American Society of International Law and the American Bar Association International Law Section. The task force will examine the status of U.S. non-self-executing treaties in light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Medellin v. Texas* and also consider actions for the executive and legislative branches going forward to remove the uncertainty as to their status under U.S. law.

The academic environment has enabled Bettauer to focus on his interest in research and writing. His recent article in Mealey's International Arbitration Report, titled "Negotiating with the Iranian Government: Lessons from U.S.-Iran Claims Negotiations," has implications beyond commercial disputes. His review of Roger O'Keefe's *The Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflict* (2006) appeared in the January issue of the *American Journal of International Law*. ★



## BELVA A. LOCKWOOD (LL.B. 1873): FIRST WOMAN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE SUPREME COURT

Founded in 1865, GW is the oldest law school in the District of Columbia. With faculty that have included James Brown Scott, Charles Noble Gregory, Herbert J. Liebesny, Louis B. Sohn, and Thomas Buergenthal, we are particularly proud of our history in international and comparative law.

One of our most colorful and influential graduates in international law is Belva Lockwood, the first woman admitted to practice in the U.S. Supreme Court, a pioneer in the peaceful settlement of disputes, and a two-time U.S. presidential candidate under the Equal Rights Party.

Lockwood graduated from what was the National University Law School (which became part of GW in 1954) in September 1873. She was eligible to graduate in May 1873 but the University trustees refused to bestow the degree upon her. Lockwood did not tolerate the indefensible: she wrote to President Ulysses S. Grant, ex officio president of National University, and demanded her diploma. She received her diploma, signed by President Grant, not long after sending the letter.

Lockwood's admission before the U.S. Supreme Court was more tumultuous. It took five years, but she ultimately succeeded in lobbying Congress to pass a law to allow women to appear as lawyers before the Supreme Court.

She was a leader in the U.S. peace movement through her membership in the Universal Peace Union and as a member of the editorial board of *The*

*Peacemaker*. She was a representative of the Universal Peace Union at the first international Peace Congress in Paris in 1889, and she attended other Peace Congresses. She was also appointed by Congress as a delegate to the Congress of Charities, Corrections, and Philanthropy held in Geneva in 1896. In 1986, nearly a century after graduation from law school, Lockwood was honored by the United States with her picture on a U.S. postage stamp.

An active practicing lawyer, Lockwood represented the Eastern and Emigrant Cherokees in *United States v. Cherokee Nation*, 202 U.S. 101 (1906), which affirmed a lower court judgment of \$5 million for the Cherokee Nation arising out of the federal government's seizure of land. The case involved various treaties that the Cherokees had entered into with the United States.

Each year we celebrate Belva Lockwood Week and honor Lockwood, women in the legal profession, and the equality and peace principles for which Lockwood stood. ★



BELVA LOCKWOOD

## IN PRINT

Recent publications by GW Law faculty:

**John Bessler**, "In the Spirit of Ubuntu: Enforcing the Rights of Orphans and Vulnerable Children Affected by HIV/AIDS in South Africa," 31 *Hastings International and Comparative Law Review* (2008)

**Steve Charnovitz**, "The ILO Convention on Freedom of Association and Its

Future in the United States," 102 *American Journal in International Law* 90 (2008), and "The WTO's Environmental Progress," 10 *Journal of International Economic Law* 685 (2007)

**Donald C. Clarke**, "What Kind of Legal System Is Necessary for Economic Development? The China Puzzle" in *Law Reform in Developing and Transitional States* (Tim Lindsey, ed., Routledge, 2007)

**Robert Cottrol**, "Normative Nominalism: The Paradox of Egalitarian Law in Inegalitarian Cultures—Some Lessons from Recent Latin American Historiography," 81 *Tulane Law Review* 889 (2007)

**David Fontana**, "The Imperialism of American Constitutional Law," forthcoming in *American Journal of Comparative Law* (2008)

**Susan L. Karamanian**, "Beyond Courts: Harmonizing Practice and Principles in North America through Investor-State Arbitration," 2 *Norteamérica* 161 (2007)

**Gregory E. Maggs**, "How the United States Might Justify a Preemptive Strike on a Rogue Nation's Nuclear Weapon Development Facilities Under the UN Charter," 57 *Syracuse Law Review* 465 (2007)

**Sean D. Murphy**, *Foreign Relations and National Security Law* (third edition, 2008, with Thomas M. Franck and Michael Glennon), and *Public International Law in a Nutshell* (fourth edition, 2007, with Thomas Buergenthal)

**Peter Raven-Hansen**, *National Security Law* (fourth edition, 2007, with Stephen Dycus, et al.)

**Stephen Saltzburg**, "A Different War: Ten Key Questions About the War on Terror," 75 *The George Washington Law Review* 1021 (2007)

**Thomas Schoenbaum**, *International Trade Law: Problems, Cases and Materials* (2008, with Daniel Chow)

**Dinah Shelton**, *Handbook of International Law* (2008), and *Regional Protection of Human Rights* (2008)

**John A. Spanogle**, *Global Issues in Contract Law* (2007)

**Ralph G. Steinhardt**, "Soft Law, Hard Markets: Competitive Self-Interest and the Emergence of Human Rights Responsibilities for Multinational Corporations," 33 *Brooklyn Journal of International Law* 933 (2008)

**Edward T. Swaine**, "Taking Care of Treaties," 108 *Columbia Law Review* 331 (2008)

**Christopher Yukins and Steven Schooner**, "Incrementalism: Eroding the Impediments to a Global Public Procurement Market," 38 *Georgetown Journal of International Law* 527 (2007)

## GW LAW OFFERS NEW LL.M. DEGREE IN U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AND FOREIGN RELATIONS LAW

GW Law's new U.S. National Security and Foreign Relations Law LL.M. degree program draws on the substantial expertise of faculty members whose careers have focused on issues such as presidential authority, war powers, surveillance, and the role of the military in the U.S. legal system.

Program co-director Peter Raven-Hansen is the author of the leading casebook *National Security Law* and a new book, *Counterterrorism Law*. His interest in national security matters stems from his early work on presidential immunity (he represented a government employee who had sued President Nixon and others for wrongful termination), and he continues today to shape the law through his representation of victims of terrorist attacks against many of the world's largest banks. Raven-Hansen is joined by co-director Greg Maggs, author of *Terrorism and the Law*. In addition to his full-time duties at the Law School, Maggs is a reserve officer in U.S. Army JAG Corps. In this capacity, Maggs recently served as a military judge and has also worked on legal issues concerning military commissions and enemy detainees.

The degree will enable students to tap into other strengths of GW's faculty and curriculum, primarily in the areas of constitutional, criminal,

intellectual property, international, and military law. The following are the program's full-time faculty members:

- Sean Murphy, co-author of *Foreign Relations and National Security Law*, brings to the program experience in arguing cases on behalf of the United States before international tribunals.
- Orin Kerr, a leading computer law scholar who served in the U.S. Department of Justice's Computer Crimes and Intellectual Property Law Section of the Criminal Division, offers practical as well as policy-focused insights in his work.
- Jeffrey Rosen, a leading constitutional law scholar and legal affairs editor for *The New Republic*, is the author of *The Naked Crowd: Reclaiming Security and Freedom in an Anxious Age* and *The Unwanted Gaze: The Destruction of Privacy in America*.
- Stephen Saltzburg, a noted trial advocacy and criminal law professor, has served on the ABA Task Force on Terrorism Screening and the ABA Task Force on Enemy Combatants.
- Daniel Solove, a privacy law expert at the forefront



## { ON THE AGENDA }

Visit [www.law.gwu.edu](http://www.law.gwu.edu) for more information on these and other upcoming events at GW Law:

### SEPTEMBER

- 2:** International and Comparative Law Colloquium. Professor Daniel Bodansky, University of Georgia Law School, "A Post-Kyoto Framework for Climate Change"
- 15:** Hon. Helmut Tuerk, judge, UN Tribunal on the Law of the Sea, "Combating Terrorism at Sea: The Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation"
- 16:** Professor Dr. Andreas L. Paulus, Goettingen University, "International Law Between Constitutionalization and Fragmentation"
- 17:** Hon. Ram Jethmalani, former law minister, government of India, and current member of Parliament, "Observations on U.S.-India Relations with a Focus on the Nuclear Agreement"

### OCTOBER

- 6-7:** U.S. State Department Private International Law Advisory Group

of helping to protect individual rights, has authored *The Future of Reputation: Gossip, Rumor and Privacy on the Internet*, to critical acclaim.

Students also benefit from studying in Washington, D.C., where national security and foreign relations policy is made,

**6:** International and Comparative Law Colloquium. Hon. James Bacchus, former member and chair of the WTO Appellate Body and partner, Greenberg Traurig, Washington, D.C.

**16:** Shulman Foundation Lecture. Hon. Ra'id Juhi Hamadi Al Saedi, investigating judge, trial of Saddam Hussein, and current Clarke Middle Eastern Fellow, Cornell University Law School

**30:** Celebration of the Gruber Foundation Prize to GW Law Professor Emeritus and International Court of Justice Judge Thomas Buergenthal and former ABA president Jerome Shestack

### NOVEMBER

- 3:** International and Comparative Law Colloquium. Professor Margaret McGinnis, University of Missouri Law School
- 10:** Professor Patricia McCubbin, Southern Illinois University School of Law, "China and Climate Change"
- 12:** Conference, "The United States and the Convention on Biological Diversity," with the D.C. Bar Association
- 14-15:** Conference, American Society of International Law's International Economic Law Group, "The Politics of International Economic Law"

and where the many federal agencies that implement that policy and the courts that resolve disputes relating to it are situated. GW Law's Washington presence enables us to bring into our program outstanding lawyers from the government and private sector. Our distinguished adjunct

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[FRANCESCA  
BIGNAMI JOINS  
THE GW LAW  
FACULTY]*continued from page 3*

supported by, among others, the German Marshall Fund and the Fulbright Program.

Bignami is a graduate of Yale Law School, where she was an editor of the *Yale Law Journal*. She clerked for Judge Stephen F. Williams, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit and served as a *stagiaire* for Advocate General Philippe Léger of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. Bignami is a graduate of Harvard

University and Radcliffe College, where she earned a bachelor of arts degree, magna cum laude, and Oxford University, where she earned a master of science degree in sociology. After completing her degree at Oxford, she served for one year in the European Commission in Brussels, where she worked on community research and development policy.

Bignami joins other GW Law faculty working in the field of EU law and comparative law. Professors Steve Schooner and Chris Yukins of our government contracts program faculty are working with their European

counterparts on issues relating to harmonization of procurement standards and practices. Professor Edward Swaine, who previously worked in Brussels, continues his work in EU competition law. Professor Renée Lettow Lerner is researching how French judges are selected as part of a larger project on judicial selection and training in civil law systems. And Professor David Fontana, a comparative constitutional law scholar, continues to focus on how nations treat rights and the emergence of general principles as to rights. ★

[NEW U.S. NATIONAL  
SECURITY AND  
FOREIGN RELATIONS  
LAW DEGREE]*continued from page 7*

faculty members include Douglas Letter, terrorism litigation counsel at the U.S. Department of Justice and the recipient of GW Law's Outstanding Adjunct Professor Award in 2008; Joe Whitley, general counsel, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Colonel Dwight Sullivan, former chief defense counsel for the Office of Military Commissions. ★

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